

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9780 號三七九百一十一日九月二年五十

HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1889.

三月二十日

號十二月三英港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 18, HALLOONG, British str., 783, J. S. Rosch, Foochow 15th March, Amoy 16th, and Swatow 18th, General—DOUGLAS LAFRAZ & CO.

March 19, SOOCHOW, British str., 321, Rowin, Pakhoi and Hoitow 17th March, General—CHINESE.

March 19, KONG BENG, British steamer, 863, R. Jones, Bangkok 9th March, Rice and General—YUEN FAT HONG.

March 19, ARTHURIA, British steamer, 2,346, George A. Lee, Vancouver, B.C. 19th March, Flora, &c.—ADAMSON, BILL & CO.

March 19, GANGES, British steamer, 2,110, Alderton, London 31st January, Bombay 1st March, and Singapore 14th, Mail and General—P. & O. S. N. CO.

March 19, ALMORA, British str., 1,735, Alex Hay, Batavia via Singapore and Saigon 14th March, Rice and General—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

March 19, PEKING, German steamer, 954, G. Hensmann, Wuhu and Woosung 16th March, Rice—SIEMENS & CO.

March 19, PRESIDENT GARFIELD, British str., 1,288, Carter, Saigon 14th March, Rice—WIELE & CO.

CLEARANCES.

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 19th March.

Victoria, British str. for Nagasaki. Washington, German str. for Saigon. Acty, Dutch str. for Hoitow. Soochow, British str. for Hoitow. Madras, German str. for Amoy. Centaur, German bark, for Bangkok. Goliath, British str. for Macao.

DEPARTURES.

March 19, NEPTUNE, British str., for Shanghai, 19th March, KARU, Japanese steamer, for Kuching.

March 19, NIMROD, British str., for Shanghai.

March 19, MARIE, German str., for Haiphong.

March 19, FIDELIO, German str., for Amoy.

March 19, PEKING, German str., for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hailong, str. from East Coast—Mr. S. Kerr, Masters Malcampo (etc.) and 22 Chinese.

Mr. Hartog, 70 C. E. 1889.

Per Kung, str. from Bangkok—Moses, Campbell, Andrade, and Western and Old Chinese.

Per Abyssinia, str. from Vancouver—33 Chinese.

Per Ganges, str. for Hongkong—from London—Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell-Lane and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Kaswick, 3 children and 2 nurses; Dr. Cowie, Messrs. W. H. P. Darby, D. Parkes, A. P. Simpson, and Grierson. From Madras—Mr. and Mrs. T. and J. R. and Mr. Bonney. From Singapore—Cayya, Ando and Famusio. From Bombay—Col. R. B. Meers, J. D. Prince, E. Gutby, Forrest, and native servant. From Penang—Messrs. G. C. Gray and Kim Chee. From Singapore—Mrs. Horne and ayah, Miss Amy Sherwin, Miss M. Flecker, and 2 servants. Miss Knox, Messrs. J. Francis, H. B. Smith and daughter, J. King, Jr., A. H. Hornick, Hollingshead, Sherwin, Gorrie, Stickwell, Chinnery, and Quay. From Chai, Quon, Boon, Tid, and Okhong. From Shanghai—Eric, Tid, and 2 Okhong. Mr. Jones and 3 children, Mrs. Tid and infant. Mr. Allen, and Mrs. Ward's aman. From Brunei—Misses. C. S. Camers and Dr. Tid. From Venetia—Mr. and Mrs. Reach, and Miss Baker. From Calcutta—Mrs. von Amerling. For Yokohama—from London—Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, child and ayah, and Miss Wood. From Bristol—Mr. D. Fraser. For Manila—From Madras—Mr. Sims.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Soochow, from Pakhoi and Hoitow 17th March, reports bad strong N.E. winds and head sea.

The British steamer Peking, from Wuhu and Woosung 16th March, reports experienced N.W. winds and fine weather; latter part of passage calm.

The British steamer Almora, from Batavia via Singapore and Saigon 14th March, reports from Saigon to 18th N. and long. 111 E. had fresh monsoon with variable weather, heavy rain and much lightning to northward, sea moderate; due to portlight wind, smooth sea, and cloudy weather.

The British steamer KONG BENG, from Bangkok 8th March, reports had light moderate S.E. winds and fresh strong N.E. winds and head sea. Wind fresh and strong, monsoon had strong N.W. and N.E. winds and head sea. Wind and head winds, cloudy weather; to Indochina strong N.E. winds and high head sea, and cloudy weather; light winds, fine and hazy weather to port.

The British steamer Hailong, from Foochow 18th March, and Swatow 18th, reports from Foochow to Amoy had strong N.E. winds and high sea sky blue. From Amoy towards Swatow moderate N.E. winds and fine clear weather. From Swatow to port light variable air and fine, pleasant weather. In Foochow straights Hailong and Tid. In Amoy H.M.S. Zoller. In Swatow stra. Phra Chula Chom Klu and Chuen.

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IS THAT OF BINET FILS ET CIE.

CONSIGNMENT BY CUTLER, PALMER & CO., to their friends

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. only.

N.B.—All Connoisseurs of Champagne should sample this grand wine.

S A N G L O O N G, BEAPER, HOSIER, &c.

No. 11, Lyndhurst, Tid.

Received by over Mail a Patent Sample of Ladies' Dress Materials, Laces, Embroideries, Flannels, &c., and in order to prevent accumulation is SELLING OFF AT CLEARANCE rates his Stock on hand.

M A C Y N I C & C A M B E D O N ' S PENS, Sold Everywhere.

THE HINDOO PEN with OBLIQUE POINTS, Nos. 1, 2, & 3.

RECOMMENDED by 2247 Newspapers and Awarded many Prize Medals.

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Because it is old and mature and rich.

Because it is quite free from fuel oil.

Because Physicians approve it as A.L.

It is shipped in Round, Square, and Heart Shaped Bottles.

Our Agents have Stocks of either.

Please apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., or to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889.

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B R I T I S H C O M P A N Y.

Stock Agents for CHINA.

HOLLIDAY WITH CO.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1889.

[177]

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INTIMATIONS.

NOW READY. 1889.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ISSUE;
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLATES, &c.,
Royal 8vo, p.p. 1,300, \$50, £30.
SMALLER EDITION, Royal 8vo, p.p. \$20, £20.)

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and again much increased in bulk.

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it is published, or to the following Agents—
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Exchange.
NEW YORK Mr. A. Wind, 21, Park Row.
Daily Press Office, January, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
PURE CARBOLIC ACID,
SOAP,
For Medical and Toilet
Guaranteed to be made from absolutely pure
"PHENOL" or CARBOLIC ACID.

These Soaps are specially prepared for use in
Tropical Climates and will be found most useful
in cleansing and purifying the skin, relieving
irritation and reducing the risk of contagion.

STEINGE MFG. CO.
in Single Tablet Boxes.

WHITE, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of
Pure Carbolic Acid.

ROSE COLOURE. Do.
TRANSPARENT. Do.

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ROSE COLOURE, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent of
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TOILET SOAPS.
3 Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOURE, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of
Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT. Do.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1889.

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MARRIAGE.
At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Rev. G. Burghardt, provisor apostolic, GEORGE D'ANCON
COURT, images St. Simeon, Doy. Commissioner of
Courts, to JULIE BARDET. [56]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 20TH, 1889.

In his speech at the annual meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce the Chairman, Hon. P. BYRNE, said the Committee of the Chamber had settled the question of the half-dollar "very summarily." He might have added, "and very unwisely." That a half-dollar would be a convenience is a proposition that does not admit of controversy. It is conceivable that there might be objections to such a coin which would outweigh the convenience, but if such exist they have yet to be stated. The only objection that has been formulated is alluded to in the Governor's minute on the subject which was forwarded to the Chamber with a request for an expression of the views of that body. His Excellency said it occurred to him that the increased size of the coin would afford greater facilities for debasement. In their reply the Committee of the Chamber do not allude to this point, but content themselves with saying that in their opinion a half-dollar is not necessary, a liberal supply of subsidiary coins, say 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces, being all that is necessary as far as coins are concerned. They add that an addition to the present issue of one dollar notes would be a great convenience to the mercantile community, particularly to those engaged in the manufacturing industries. On the latter point the opinion of the Chamber will be endorsed by the colony generally. A half-dollar, however, would to a great extent mitigate the inconvenience that is caused by the scarcity of dollar notes, and would still be useful even if there were a full supply of the latter. When the Committee speak of the convenience of one dollar notes to those engaged in the manufacturing industries, they refer of course to the use of these notes in the payment of wages. At present shopped dollars have to be used to settle balances that cannot be discharged in notes of five dollars or multiples of that sum. Where there are a large number of men to be paid this compulsory use of shopped dollars constitutes a very serious inconvenience to the employer and not infrequently involves loss to the employee, who may find when he comes to spend his dollars that he has to submit to a discount. A token half-dollar would be more convenient to the payer, and to the payee. As to the size of the coin affording facilities for debasement, the facilities would certainly be less than in the case of the dollar. It would not pay to scoop out the interior and fill up the skin with base metal, as is done with Mexican pesos, and the vigilance of the public might be relied upon to prevent any considerable number of leaden imitations getting into circulation. Useful as a half-dollar would be in the payment of wages, it is for the convenience of shopkeepers and their customers that such a coin is most urgently required. Possibly the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce may not have looked at the matter from this point of view. Even if they did, they might not realize very vividly the inconvenience of the present system, as they are all merchants who probably hardly handle coin themselves from month's end to month's end. Gentlemen who always have a compradore's order book on

their desk may perhaps be excused if they do not appreciate to its full extent the inconvenience to which the present state of the currency subjects the general mass of the population. One dollar notes are so few that they may almost be dispensed from consideration, and of the silver dollars in circulation a very large proportion are the subjects of dispute when they change hands. A token half-dollar would be a large extent dispense the Mexican and yes, would bring in a considerable revenue to the Government, and would be a great public convenience. It would fill the place in our local currency that the half-crown and two shilling piece do in the English currency. Can any one seriously maintain that those coins are not an advantage in England, and that it would be better if there were no coin in existence of a value between five shillings and one shilling? As a matter of fact, not one person in twenty will take a five shilling piece if he has the option of taking two half-crowns. The crown and the shilling are of the same relative value to each other as the dollar and the twenty cent piece. A coin intermediate between the two latter would under any circumstances be as useful here as the half-crown in England, and in the actual condition of the currency would prove much more useful. All small payments, say under five dollars, could then be discharged in a coin of known value, and the uncertain and inconvenient dollar could be dispensed with for every day use. The Treasury would probably raise difficulties on the score of the supposed danger of a large issue of token coins, and the shroffs and compradores would not receive the new coin with favour—except for the purpose of sending it to China to be sold at a premium—but by the shopkeeping class and the general public it would be welcomed as a boon.

The delivery of the English mail was begun at 11.50 a.m. yesterday.

There will be a game of Polo to-day (Wednesday) at 4.30 p.m. at Causeway Bay.

Mr. J. Francis, Q.C., returned to Hongkong yesterday from Borneo in Singapore.

H. M. S. Discovery, with the Admiral on board, left Shanghai on the 12th inst. for Hankow.

The Portuguese gunboat *Tijo* returned to Shanghai on the 13th inst. from Chinkiang.

Major-General J. B. Edwards was booked to leave London for Hongkong by the P. & O. steamer *Nepoid* on the 17th instant.

The Agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Tervit*, from Antwerp, left Haiphong yesterday morning for this port.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield and Swaine) inform us that the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bellerophon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on Monday afternoon for this port.

The Tamson correspondent of the Mercury reports that dredging operations are being actively conducted at Keding, which is to be made a harbour again with deep water.

Mr. Jessop, the Immigration Agent at Victoria, B.C., states in an official report that during the past year the departure of Chinese exceeded the arrivals in Canada from 60 to 75 per cent.

The Amy Sherwin Opera Company arrived here yesterday by the P. & O. steamer *Ganges*, and will open at the Theatre Royal to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

Only one tie in the Lawn Tennis Handicap was played yesterday. E. W. Maidman (racing 100) beat S. W. Bellish (racing 130). 8-0; 6-2.

The Garrison Shooting Club gave a very enjoyable dance at the Commissariat Buildings on Monday evening. Amongst the guests were Colonel Craster and most of the officers of the Garrison and a large number of civilians.

Mr. G. Mitchell-Innes, who returned from leave in Australia yesterday, has been appointed Acting Registrar-General and member of the Legislative Council. Before leaving England Mr. Mitchell-Innes was called to the bar.

As will be seen from his advertisement in another paper, Madame Koffl had decided to remain in Hongkong as a teacher of music and singing. Such a talented lady as Madame Koffl would be an appreciated acquisition to musical circles in the colony.

Our readers are reminded of the Amateur Hall of the Royal Australian. An attractive programme was put on by the members of the club on Saturday evening, and included moderate to light and easy music with smooth sea until the morning of March 4th in 45deg. N., long. 161deg. E., when a heavy blowing snowstorm was encountered, which lasted ten hours and ended in a hard weather to south-westerly gale. Until reaching Int. 45deg. N., long. 146deg. E. and thence to Kingfisher she had light south-westerly wind, but was weathered by a smooth sea. Kingfisher was passed at a distance of four miles at 11.15 a.m. on Sunday morning. At 1.30 p.m. she reached Yokohama, who had light variable winds and fine weather. During her stay in Vancouver the weather was exceptionally clear and mild, although the extreme northern route was taken, passing close to the Aleutian and Kurile Islands. She carried the fine weather with her till the arrival at Kingfisher, when a smooth sea, Kingfisher was passed at a distance of four miles at 11.15 a.m. on Sunday morning. At 1.30 p.m. she reached Yokohama, who had light variable winds and fine weather. During her stay in Vancouver the weather was exceptionally clear and mild, although the extreme northern route was taken, passing close to the Aleutian and Kurile Islands. She carried the fine weather with her till the arrival at Kingfisher, when a smooth sea, Kingfisher was passed at a distance of four miles at 11.15 a.m. on Sunday morning. At 1.30 p.m. she reached Yokohama, who had light variable winds and fine weather. During her stay in Vancouver the weather was exceptionally clear and mild, although the extreme northern route was taken, passing close to the Aleutian and Kurile Islands. 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Below the wall in a shady garden are two much older ones which Polo saw, less accurately than this. They were beautiful for their grace and delicacy, and linking one's imagination closely with the romantic past, for this great globe and sextant and armillary celestial sphere were constructed in 1270 by the astronomer of Kublai Khan. Either the climate or their own intrinsic excellence has preserved them so well that every line and bit of beauty is as perfect to our eyes now as it was to those of the great Khan himself.

Then there is the Bridge of Heaven. The Government of China is a vast system of competitive examination, composed by bribery, and this *Kao Ch'ang* is its heart. It is a miniature city, with one wide street running from the two sides, each street mathematically subdivided into houses, a big semicircular palaces at the main street, and little elevated walkways here and there. But the palace is merely the ornate hall of the *Imperial Academy*, where the examiners hold their trials. The wide and one side of them is a blank wall, the towers are for the "proctors" to spy upon, and the houses are perfectly plain brick cells, measuring 33 inches by 50. In the enclosure there are no fewer than four thousand of these. After emerging successfully from a competitive examination in the capital of his own province, the Chinese aspirant comes to the *Imperial Academy* for the final trial. He is put into one of these cells, two being given him for a bed and a table, and there he remains day and night for fourteen days. Every cell is full, an army of cooks and coolies waits upon the scholars, and anyone caught scribbling or communicating with his neighbour is visited with the severest punishment. The condition of the place where these 14,000 would-be *Mandarins* are crowded up is a fortnight, with Chinese ideas of comfort, and the result is that it is surprising to have that many die. But that joy for the successful ones! They are received in procession at the gates of their native town, and, with bunting to congratulate their parents upon having given such a son to the world. By and by there is another examination in which the already twice successful compete once more, and, if they pass, the other, the 14,000 again flock to Peking, and the winner is born to be the Son of Heaven himself and the object of admiration for ever upon marble tablets. Better still, they are provided with government posts, and this is the reward of their efforts. Not what you will ask, is the subject-matter of their examination? Simply and solely the letter-perfect knowledge of the works of Confucius, the history of China and the art of composition and character formation, put down by the greatest masters of old. In the works of the ancients, and that means all wisdom; he who knew these works best is therefore the wisest man; whatever needs doing, the wisest man can do it best. So the successful *Mandarins* are sent all over the country to be magistrates and generals and commanders of ships and engineers and everything else hap-hazard, without the slightest acquaintance of any kind with their subject, densely and marvelously ignorant and impudently conceited. The Magician Tseung is the only one of the great Chinese of to-day who has not entered public life by this triple portal to inevitable incompetence.

The shrine of the master himself is really an impressive spot. The great hall and its columns are of bare wood, the floor is of plain stone, and no adornment marks the supreme solemnity of the place. In the middle, upon a square altar, stands a statue of the sage, upon which is written in Chinese characters the name of the soul of the most holy ancestral teacher Confucius. Up the marble steps to this hall the Emperor comes to worship twice a year, and the Chinese do really hold this place in some veneration, for when I offered my miserable guinea five dollars to let me photograph it, he repaid the offer with much scorn. Yet five dollars would have been a fortune to him.

Among these characteristics, however, of Peking on this occasion, was that the police force and I had got this far to the last. We to mention it would be to wilfully omit the most striking colour of the picture. "I mean its fifth. It is the most horrible and indescribably filthy place that can be imagined. Indeed imagination fails far short of the fact. Some of the daily sights of the pedestrian in Peking could not hardly be more than hinted at by this man. In the middle, upon a square altar, stands a statue of the sage, upon which is written in Chinese characters the name of the soul of the most holy ancestral teacher Confucius." Up the marble steps to this hall the Emperor comes to worship twice a year, and the Chinese do really hold this place in some veneration, for when I offered my miserable guinea five dollars to let me photograph it, he repaid the offer with much scorn. Yet five dollars would have been a fortune to him.

was visited that Mr. Labouchere had offered £100,000 if he would save the witness and tell the truth as to the author of the letters. LONDON, 17th February.

Todays issue of the London issue of the New York Herald published an account of an interview had by one of its representatives with LeCarron. Upon reading the report, LeCarron promptly wrote to the editor of the paper as follows: "I am advised that your publication of what purports to be repeated from interviews with me in the London edition of your paper constitutes libel and I now formally give notice that any further production of this report or any statement founded upon it must be at your peril. Yours obediently, Thomas D. Beach." LeCarron alleges that the report of the interview was expanded.

It is asserted that Mr. Labouchere, in his testimony before the Foreign Commission, will testify that he offered £100,000 to LeCarron, but that the small letters were forged, but will say that he did not make the offer until after Pigott had confessed to him that the letters were not genuine. In other words, Labouchere offered Pigott money to induce him to tell the truth.

PRESIDENT CARMON AND LORD LYTTON.

LONDON, 17th February.

The relations between President Carnot and Lord Lyttelton, the British Ambassador to France, have been strained over a point of etiquette upon the observance of which Madame Carnot has insisted. Lord Lyttelton writes to yield the point and a painful coolness between the scholars, and anyone caught scribbling or communicating with his neighbour is visited with the severest punishment. The condition of the place where these 14,000 would-be *Mandarins* are crowded up is a fortnight, with Chinese ideas of comfort, and the result is that it is surprising to have that many die. But that joy for the successful ones! They are received in procession at the gates of their native town, and, with bunting to congratulate their parents upon having given such a son to the world. By and by there is another examination in which the already twice successful compete once more, and, if they pass, the other, the 14,000 again flock to Peking, and the winner is born to be the Son of Heaven himself and the object of admiration for ever upon marble tablets. Better still, they are provided with government posts, and this is the reward of their efforts. Not what you will ask, is the subject-matter of their examination? Simply and solely the letter-perfect knowledge of the works of Confucius, the history of China and the art of composition and character formation, put down by the greatest masters of old. In the works of the ancients, and that means all wisdom; he who knew these works best is therefore the wisest man; whatever needs doing, the wisest man can do it best. So the successful *Mandarins* are sent all over the country to be magistrates and generals and commanders of ships and engineers and everything else hap-hazard, without the slightest acquaintance of any kind with their subject, densely and marvelously ignorant and impudently conceited. The Magician Tseung is the only one of the great Chinese of to-day who has not entered public life by this triple portal to inevitable incompetence.

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THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Gowrie* with the English mail of the 15th ult., arrived here yesterday morning. The subjunctive telegrams are taken from the *Telegraph* and *Indian papers*—

"THE TIMES" ON THE FARNELL LETTERS.

LONDON, 23rd February.

The *Times* of to-day, in an article on the recent disclosures in connection with the famous Farnell letters, fully indorses the new oxidation of Sir Edward Webster. At the subcommittee of the documents in question in its columns, and intimates that they will proceed with the rest of the case.

GOVERNMENT AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

LONDON, 1st March.

In the House of Commons last night the debate on Mr. W. H. Smith, Attorney-General, was adjourned to the 1st March. Mr. Farnell, on rising to address the House, received a perfect ovation, the whole of them standing up and cheering him enthusiastically. In his speech he said that he did not intend that the evidence of the case of Ireland, which would affect the justice of the cause of Ireland, and would perceive that granting her the control of her own affairs would be without danger to the Empire. He further said that it was only for the smaller country to give all the required safeguards. On the division being taken the amendment was rejected by 339 against 250.

ARREST OF DR. FARNELL, M.R.C.S.

LONDON, 2nd March.

Charles Thorne, member for Mid-Cork, against whom a warrant of arrest under the Crime Act has long been out, but which he has hitherto avoided, was arrested last night after the division was taken.

SUICIDE OF PIGOTT IN MADRID.

LONDON, 2nd March.

Advice from Madrid states that a man who is believed to be Pigott has been arrested there, and has since committed suicide.

The news of Pigott's arrest and suicide at Madrid is confirmed.

DEATH OF A.M.P.

LONDON, 4th March.

Mr. Richard Fessock, Liberal member for Gorton, is dead.

THE NEW WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, 1st March.

The National Rifle Association have agreed to change their name to the Royal National Rifle Association. Wimbledon and Earlswood, not Dulwich Down, has now been selected.

LODGE SACKVILLE'S SUCCESSOR AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, 1st March.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, permanent Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, has been appointed to succeed Lord Sackville as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. Sir Philip Corlett is present Assistant Secretary of the Foreign Office, succeeds Sir Julian Pauncefote as Under-Secretary.

PROSECUTION OF BOULANGISTS.

PARIS, 2nd March.

The Chamber of Deputies by a large majority approved the action of the Government in closing the offices of the Patriotic League and prosecuting the leaders who are Boulangists.

ATCHINOTT AND HIS COSSACKS.

PARIS, 2nd March.

The French Ambassador took Athinott and his Cossacks from Oberholz and handed them over to a Russian court.

ROYAL VISIT.

BRIEL, 1st March.

The Emperor William will probably visit Berlin in April next. The Kaiser is expected to visit Berlin at the end of this month.

REIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN PREMIER.

ROME, 23rd February.

Sig. Crispi has resigned his Premiership in order to avoid being defeated over the proposed reform.

THE SAMOAN TROUBLE.

LONDON, 1st March.

The latest advice from Samoa states that Matafa has refused to comply with the demand of the German commander to surrender. He has, however, agreed to a truce, and to stop raiding on the coast.

TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

HONGKONG OBSERVATORY, 15th March, 1893.

Bacon Liebig says of tea-tea that it is a pleasant and refreshing light diet it has been known for centuries among all civilised nations, and that its object is not to contain any very substantial nourishment, but simply to act as a palatable stimulant on the whole system, more especially the nerves of the stomach. The coldest climate in the world, and the best tea, is not however taken to prepare digestion sufficiently for a more substantial dinner to follow. The digestion made by puffing advertisements that certain sorts of fluid tea-tea represent the most perfect form of concentrated food is simply absurd. They may contain a little nourishment sufficient to keep an invalid old lady on a little air for a few days; but the qualification of nourishment is that the tea-tea is not tea, but tea-bouillon was really taken to prepare digestion sufficiently for a more substantial dinner to follow. 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TO BE LET.

TO LET.

No. 2, MORRISON HILL. Entry 1st April.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1889. [421]

TO LET.
ENTRY, 1ST MARCH NEXT.

No. 3, WEST TERRACE.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1889. [429]

TO BE LET.
Possession from 15th April, 1889.

FIRST FLOOR of the Premises in the occupation of Messrs. EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & CO., Praya Central, containing EIGHT ROOMS with Veranda, and commanding fine view of the harbour.
Apply to A. R. MARTY,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1889. [506]

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Nos. 1, 2 & 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1889. [512]

TO LET.

A PART of HOUSE in one of the best positions of the Colony—5 ROOMS with a GADELIER. Apply to W. E. L. C.,
c/o Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [520]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of HOUSE No. 4, BALE BUILDINGS. Possession from the 1st April next.
For Particulars apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1889. [562]

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

HOUSE No. 31, "WEST VILLA," Pokfulum Road.
BUNGALOW No. 35, Pokfulum Road and Third Street.
HOUSE NO. 1, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
From 1st JUNE, 1889.
HOUSE NO. 1, "CAMERON VILLAS" East, Peak.
Apply to ELLIOT & CO.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1889. [561]

PEAK
MOUNT KELLET.

BUNGALOW, UNFURNISHED, TO BE LET—from 1st October to 16th May next, at reduced rate
Apply to EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & CO.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1888. [57]

TO LET.

A WELL FURNISHED FLAT, 5 Rooms with 2 Bathrooms, Praya East, next to the German Consulate, from end of April to end of October.
Apply to MEYER & CO.,
5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1889. [741]

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.
Goods received in STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
STEAMER GARGOLES discharged on favourable terms.
Also Enrige GODOWNS TO LET.
Apply to MEYER & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887. [1246]

TO BE LET.
Possession from 1st April, 1889.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE in Caine Road, best locality, containing 6 ROOMS with Servants' Quarters; Water and Gas laid on.
Apply to A. LIEBED.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1889. [552]

TO BE LET.

CHAMPAIGNE "MONOPOLE"
—HEIDSIECK & CO.
MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. "red" (dry).
Do. "gold" (extra dry).
Do. "do." (extra dry).
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
sole Agents for HEIDSIECK & CO.,
REIMS, France.
For Hongkong, China and Japan.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1888. [1245]

TO BE LET.

No. 12, GAINES ROAD.
Apply to SPANISH PRODUCTION.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1889. [499]

TO BE LET.
Possession on 1st April, 1889.

No. 3, ALBANY TERRACE.
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1888. [419]

TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 2, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1888. [420]

TO LET.

"**S**UNNYSIDE," No. 7, Bonham Road.
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [38]

TO LET.

LA HACIENDA, formerly occupied by Sir George PHILIPPO.
Apply to H. N. MOODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1888. [41]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1888. [31]

TO LET.

A LARGE AIRY & WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE from 1st of MAY.
APARTMENT of "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," "BREEZE POINT" Immediate Possession.
"BISNER VILLA," POKEFULUM GODOWNS at HOWINGTON.
Apply to SHARP & CO.,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1889. [32]

TO LET.

YE SUNG & CO.
COAL MERCHANTS,
have also
LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.
Address—Cafe de Messrs. KWONG SUNG & CO.,
No. 68 PRAYA. [642]

SPECIALITIES.

INVALID'S PORT CUTLER PALMER'S.
Analysed and Certified by PROFESSOR CASSALL. Each bottle bears his Certificate of Purity. The Wine is as designated.
Apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.
Siemens & CO. [609]

INTIMATIONS.

~~NOTICE~~

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a SCREW STEAM ESSER for the Governor Government of Siam, which will be sold and should be addressed to the British Resident, Bangkok, via Singapore to watch Selangor not later than noon on the 1st May, 1889.

Further information may be obtained from the Colonial Secretary at Hongkong.

F. A. SWETTENHAM,
British Resident,
Selangor.

Kuala Lumpur, 23rd January, 1889. [167]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD CALL of TEN DOLLARS per Share is due on the 2nd day of April, 1889, as per Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Shareholders will please pay the amount due upon their Shares to the HONGKONG & SWAN-

SEA BANKING CORPORATION.
By Order,

A. G. GORDON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1889. [543]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PAYMENT OF 6TH DIVIDEND.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

~~NOTICE~~

STEAMSHIP "ANADYR."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London

Ex S. S. Ebro and Guadalquivir, from Antwerp Ex S. S. Fins Yards, from Havre

Ex S. S. Guadalquivir, and Bordeaux Ex S. S. Maris, in connection with the above Steamer

to the British Resident, Bangkok, via

Singapore to watch Selangor not later than

noon on the 1st May, 1889.

Further information may be obtained from

the Colonial Secretary at Hongkong.

F. A. SWETTENHAM,
British Resident,
Selangor.

Kuala Lumpur, 23rd January, 1889. [167]

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